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Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—The elections held in various states last Tuesday would indicate a good beginning in the return to political normalcy. Such a decided drift, occurring in a general Congressional election, or in the Presidential election, would place the Democrats in power. It is true that not a great deal was gained in the election in the way of officers or new power, but much is accomplished for the future by the heartening influence of decided victories in half a dozen states, giving proof that it is easily possible to turn the Republicans out of the House of Representatives next fall. While the election in New York has attracted the greater attention, those in Virginia, Kentucky and Maryland were very important as showing that the Republican high tide of a year ago has been rolled back, and that all danger of breaking the solid Democratic South has again passed. Part of this result can doubtless be traced to the President's blundering in going into the heart of the South as the guest of the Southern white people and saying at Birmingham "Whether you like it or not, you have to give the negro political and economic equality." This came when Colonel Anderson, the Republican candidate for Governor of Virginia, was running on a platform that called for the removal of all restrictions on negro suffrage in the State. He was defeated by the largest majority ever rolled up in the Old Dominion, even the Semp district, Republicans for years, going Democratic. In a year from now Semp has to go before the people and overcome a 1,600 Democratic majority in his District.

If the result in New York means that the Democrats can look forward to the election of a Governor and a full State ticket next fall. A strong, young Democratic candidate from upstate—such a man as Franklin Roosevelt or Peter G. Ten Eyck—would appeal strongly to the political logic of the situation. It is evident that Tammany, strongly entrenched, is in position to give the best sort of account of the greater city, while a strong campaigner of personal popularity upstate would be able to crystallize to his own support the growing dissatisfaction with State and National administration. Roosevelt's campaign as the Democratic candidate for vice-president made him many friends, while Ten Eyck, serving in Congress from a district usually Republican, showed fine vote-getting strength against the Harding landslide last year. His home city, Albany, has just elected its first Democratic mayor in 22 years. He is young, popular, a real Democrat, comes of one of the old and leading families of the State with generations of clean records behind him and occupies a position of peculiar and increasing possibilities. His career will be worth watching.

The more one observes the maneuvers of the group of Republican Senators known as the Agricultural Bloc, the more one is forced to the conclusion that it is, more than anything else, a shrewd scheme to hold in line and keep satisfied the large voting population in the west that cannot remain quiescent while their party seems under the domination of the big eastern interests. The fight the Western Senators are making in the Senate slants greatly in the direction of a hippodrome performance. If the Agricultural Bloc succeeds in holding the great bulk of the western Republican voters in line until next fall, some of the Senators will save their own skins and remain in position to lead their flocks up to the polls three years hence to vote for the reelection of an administration constantly under the control of the big moneyed interests, the same interests that selected Mellon for the Treasury portfolio and which are now succeeding in securing great reductions in the income surtaxes, such as cutting almost half in two the taxes on incomes above one million dollars. It is apparent that the tax bill, when the weary public finally sees it enacted into law, will reduce taxes most for those who need the reduction the least. More and more are the old political observers in Washington reminded of the administrative Harrison and Taft. Both were dominated by the money power, both were repudiated at the Congressional elections in the middle of their only term in office, and both were defeated for reelection.

The Springfield, Mass., Republican says that Mr. Harding might have truthfully said that the South offers the negro more of economic oppor-

tunity than the North. Who remembers the race riot at Springfield, Ill., Lincoln's home town, which grew out of the question of economic equality—the worst race riot ever known in the country?

And Marion, Ohio, the President's home town, went Democratic!

The Wilson Demonstration.

(St. Louis Post-Dispatch.)

There was an inevitable element of the dramatic in the appearance of Woodrow Wilson, "a wounded soldier of the World War," in the funeral procession of the unknown soldier who symbolizes the tragic and irreparable sacrifices of America in the battling of the nations. So demonstrative were the throngs which witnessed the procession in responding to this appeal that the object of the applause, because of the inappropriateness of the occasion, found himself embarrassed.

The crowds, however, were not satisfied with a perfunctory testimonial. They followed Mr. Wilson to his home. Led by a committee which congratulated the retired leader on the improvement of his health and assured him that his work would not die, they engaged again and again in cheers for the League of Nations.

Was the Demonstration for Mr. Wilson primarily personal? Or was it inspired by a devotion to the things for which he fought and for which his leadership stands?

Washington, Ill. at ease over the tremendous consequences involved in the arms conference, is beginning to realize that if Mr. Wilson's work had not been repudiated, no such issues would now be staring the world in the face. The work of the conference would have been done at Geneva and done long enough ago to have saved the nation millions of dollars and to have prevented the development of diplomatic issues in their present critical point. With permanent organizations of the Powers, with guarantees of good faith and a membership of nearly all civilized nations of the earth outside of the late defeated empires, there would have been no specter of possible failure, no prevailing mood of "intense nervousness," at Washington.

Since the Wilson demonstration the conference has been opened with a bold proposal from Secretary Hughes, a League of Nations man, which argues well for the success of the undertaking. The people of the United States, however, will continue in increasing numbers to realize that, as against the menace of war and oppression of the weak by the strong, there is only one alternative with any promise of permanence short of the world state proposed by H. G. Wells. This is such an organization as that for which Mr. Wilson fought at Paris and at Washington.

The late demonstration for the repudiated leader is significant of what must be taking place in the minds of people everywhere. They are awakening to the importance of the great work which, though rejected, will endure and leave its impress of progress on the destiny of nations.

The Headman Pursues.

(Missouri State Journal.)

New York City gives an unprecedented Democratic majority for the entire ticket. Update New York shows remarkable Democratic gains. Indiana elects thirty Democratic mayors. Kentucky repudiates its Republican state administration and elects a Democratic legislature. Maryland throws over its Republican leanings of 1920, elects a Democratic State Comptroller—the only state official chosen—and turns the legislature over to the Democrats. Ohio cities show tremendous Democratic gains, and a Republican senatorial gerrymander is overwhelmingly slaughtered in a statewide referendum. Virginia spurns the doctrines laid down in the Birmingham speech and clings to her traditional moorings. Verily, Senator Stanley's use of the Cardinal's simile is a good one. Blindfolded Republicanism is moving on, while the headman stalks behind.

These elections serve as a warning to the political buccaneers, who have been shaping the policies of the Republican party with a single aim and that the conciliation of discontented forces. Political parties cannot bargain with irritable groups when their pledges are incapable of fulfillment, without encountering the day of payment. The season of reckoning is at hand, and the makers of these vicious promises are without assets. They are bankrupt, both in morals and capacity. There can be nothing ahead of them, except inglorious ruin.

They sowed the seeds of poison.

The fruit has ripened and they are to drink the tainted cup themselves. They discredited the nation's most profound and earnest endeavors, because opportunity was afforded for them to capture votes in quarters where the people did not understand. They scouted the nation's achievements, because it served to belittle the political leadership under which they were accomplished. They made merry with the wantons, who had turned the nation's blood into the fortunes of the profiteer, and agreed to lower the righteous tax burdens of the rich. They played upon the emotions of the people, overwrought by excessive strain, and promised the impossible. They plotted with secret treason, and made common cause with squalid racial groups, practicing every device of shameless hypocrisy, knowing that the mask some day must be torn away. They preyed on the prejudices of those who suffered, and in the sullen moment of reaction, they magnified the wrong and painted for the future artificial rainbows upon clouded skies. They were soulless, cold-blooded, mercenary and without honor in their dealings with the people. They played the game with all the skill of oldtime adepts in the school of deceit.

They told the Italians they would give Fiume to the Italian king; they knew they could not, but they captured the Italian vote. They told the Irish they would aid in freeing Ireland; they knew they were in the grip of pro-British statesmen such as Hughes, Root and Lodge, but they captured millions of votes from hon-

est Irishmen, who believed their seductive tale. They told the German that they would help to lift the load from the German back by the repudiation of the Treaty of Versailles; they knew they would not, and they have done nothing more nor less than re-embolden the restriction against the German nation contained in the Versailles treaty in another document, made under force of circumstances with the German government itself. They lied to the Germans.

They told the farmer they would restore his falling farm prices; they told the country merchant they would lift his tax burdens and free him from the petty irritations of war legislation; they told the laborer they were the ancient friend of labor; they told industry they would stimulate profits, and relieve it from harassing tax loads. They have kept faith with nobody, except the rich. They have abided by their word with none, save the ultra-wealthy—and they never intended otherwise. They put over a great confidence game, but the people are waking up.

New York, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia—a goodly company bearing the message to these counterfeiters at Washington that their dross no longer passes current at the American market-place. And watch the steady swing.

Is Fall Plowing Best?

There is a great difference of opinion among farmers as to the advantages of fall plowing. This, according to M. F. Miller, professor of soils at the Missouri College of Agriculture, Mo.

is because some soils, when fall plowed, actually give poorer corn crops the next year than when spring plowed. The reasons for this are not entirely clear but one that is sometimes given is that lands low in organic matter when fall plowed, run together pretty badly in the spring so that they absorb less of the spring rainfall and lose more by evaporation than the same land plowed early in the spring. Such land also works up badly in the spring.

The principal advantages in fall plowing are that it gives a better distribution of farm labor, it helps to control insect pests, and on lands that are cloddy, it helps to bring them into somewhat better tilth. There is no doubt that on level prairie lands, which are apt to be wet in the spring, fall plowing is usually advantageous. In fact on most lands that are not so rolling as to cause excessive washing, fall plowing is somewhat better than spring plowing for corn. Where land is fall plowed it should usually be left rough, without much working down, as land worked down will often run together badly. It is advisable for farmers to fall plow some of their land where it lends itself well to fall plowing, principally because it gives a better distribution of labor.

Stray Notice.

One Black Mare Mule, 4 past. Ranged in the neighborhood of Annapolis the past two summers. Anyone knowing of the animal's whereabouts please notify Isabella Jinkerson, Sunlight, Mo.

Last Week Thousands of Women Learned New Economy in "Home-Baking"

New economy and new satisfaction have been made possible by producing Dr. Price's Baking Powder with Phosphate instead of Cream of Tartar and selling it at 25c. for a large-size 12-oz. can. Think of it!

Dr. PRICE'S PHOSPHATE Baking Powder 25c

For a large size can, 12 oz.

Dr. Price's Phosphate Baking Powder is the most wholesome low priced baking powder obtainable. It contains no alum and is made in the same Dr. Price Factories that have been famous for the quality of their products for nearly 70 years.

FUDGE SQUARES

3 tablespoons shortening
1 cup sugar
1 egg
2 ounces unsweetened chocolate
½ teaspoon vanilla extract

¾ cup milk
1 cup flour
1 teaspoon Dr. Price's Baking Powder
½ cup nut meats chopped—net too fine

Melt shortening; add sugar and unbeaten egg; mix well; add chocolate which has been melted; vanilla and milk; add flour which has been sifted with the baking powder; add nut meats and mix well. Spread very thinly on greased shallow cake pan, and bake in slow oven from 20 to 30 minutes. Cut into 2-inch squares while still warm and before removing from pan.

New Dr. Price Cook Book—FREE

Your grocer may still have a few copies of the New Cook Book—if so, he will give you one with a purchase of Dr. Price's Phosphate Baking Powder. If not, rather than have you disappointed, we will send you a copy free if you address Dr. Price's Baking Powder Factory, 1001 Independence Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois.

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(Successors to Fuldner & Kitchlen.)
Marina Bldg., 306 N. Grand Ave., St. Louis, Mo., specializing in the Correction of Eyesight, Eyestrain, and the proper Fitting of Glasses, will again be in

IRONTON, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, at the New Commercial Hotel, from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M. Any word may be left for him there.
Bismarck, Wednesday, December 14, Write for appointment.

Write for information or appointment.

NOTE—Dr. Fuldner's visits to Iron-ton are on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month. —Adv

Order of Publication.

In the Probate Court of Iron County, Mo., October 1st, 1921.

In the matter of the estate of Mollie Wright, supposed to be dead.

Now at this day this cause coming on to be heard and the court, after hearing evidence, doth find that the legal presumption of the death of Mollie Wright has been established, and it is therefore ordered by the court that notice of such fact be published once a week for four consecutive weeks in the IRON COUNTY REGISTER, notifying the supposed deceased, if alive, or any other person for her, to produce to the court, within twelve weeks from the date of the last publication of this notice, satisfactory evidence of the fact that she is still living.

A true copy of the record:
Witness my hand and official seal of (SEAL) said court at Ironton, Mo., this 24th day of October, 1921.

SAM M. BREWSTER,
Judge of the Probate Court.